

I.5-FILESIZE-PPP PROGRAM FILESIZE COMMAND PPP

Purpose

Command PPP computes the size of the Preprocessor Parametric Data Base files.

Input Data (free format)

Card	Columns	Field	Format	Contents
1	1-72	1		'PPP'
2	1-72	1		'PPPPARMn' where n is parameter file number (optional) <u>1</u> /
3	1-72	1	A	Parameter type identifier (see Table 1)
For parameter type MXCO:				
	2	I		Number of MAPX areas in all carryover groups
For parameter type XGRD:				
	2	I		Number of MAPX areas in all carryover groups
	3	I		Average number of HRAP line segments in each BASN definition (optional - default is 15)
For all other parameter types:				
	2	I		Maximum number of records of this type <u>2</u> /
	3	I		Average length of parameter record (optional) <u>3</u> /

Repeat card 3 for each parameter type.

4 1 'END' (optional if card 2 not used)

Repeat cards 2, 3 and 4 for each parameter file.

5 1 'MAXPARMS' (optional) 4/
 2 I Maximum number of parameter records
6 1 'END'

Notes:

1/ There is a maximum of 5 parameter files allowed. The parameter file number must be 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

If this card is omitted the parameter type will be assigned to the default file number used by program FILECRAT.

2/ The maximum number of parameter records is used only to compute the space required for the parameter type. More records of the type can be defined if there is sufficient space in the index and the parameter files. This value should not be entered for parameter types CHAR and MMMT since they are single record parameter types.

If a parameter type identifier of MISC is entered field 2 contains the percent of the current file size to be added as miscellaneous space.

3/ An average parameter array word length is needed to size the files. This value can be the default value listed in Table 1 or can be input.

4/ The maximum number of parameter records allowed should be no smaller than the sum of all the individual parameter types. This number is used to size the index file.

If this card is omitted the maximum number of parameter records will be computed from the number specified for each parameter type.

Table 1. Default Average Parameter Array Word Length

<u>Parameter Type</u>	<u>Average Length</u>	<u>1/ Based on Default Value 2/</u>
GENL	30	NGPS=4, NSRC=1
USER	23	
URRS	56	NTYPES=2
NTWK	15	
STBN	1000	
GBOX	17	
GMDR	807	
GP24	2805	
OG24	2005	NPP24=2000
OP24	1005	NPP24=2000
OPVR	705	NPPVR=1400
OT24	230	NTM24=450
OE24	80	NEA24=150
ORRS	2005	NRRS=2000
FFG	92	
ASSM	70	
PCPN	88	
TEMP	82	
PE	59	
RRS	27	NTYPES=2
MAPS	34	NSTWT=4, NPCPN=8, NBOX=4
MAP	84	NSTWT=4, NPCPN=8, NSETS=1
MAT	37	NTEMP=5
MAPE	48	NPE=2
MAPX	17	
MARO	75	
RFRO	16	
ORDR	10	
MPCO	10	NFG=10, NDUP=5
MPFO	157	
FMPO	105	NFMAP=50
MXCO	none	Input data required
XGRD	none	Input data required
BASN	114	3/ NBPTS=15, NSEGS=20

Notes:

1/ Number of full (R*4) words.

2/ NGPS = typical number of data groups per station
 NSRC = typical number of Data Entry Source Codes per station
 NTYPES = typical number of RRS data types per station
 NGPTS = typical number of grid points per basin
 NPP24 = typical number of 24-hour PCPN stations
 NPPVR = typical number <24-hour PCPN stations
 NTM24 = typical number of TEMP stations

NEA24 = typical number of PE stations
NRRS = typical number of RRS stations
NSTWT = typical number of stations used to time distribute PCPN data
NPCPN = typical number of stations used to compute MAP
NBOX = typical number of MDR boxes per MAP
NSETS = typical number of sets of station weights per MAP area
NTEMP = typical number TEMP stations used to compute MAT
NPE = typical number of PE stations used to compute MAPE
NFG = typical number of Forecast Groups
NDUP = typical number of MAP areas used in more than one Forecast Group
NMAP = typical number of MAP areas
NFMAP = typical number of Future MAP areas
NBPTS = typical number of basin boundary points per basin

- 2/ The average word length for parameter type BASN can be computed from the following equation:

$$\text{LENGTH} = 24 + \text{NBPTS}*2 + \text{NSEGS}*3$$